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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK		
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3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	<b>.</b> ,	
4	V <b>.</b>		15 CR 95 (AJN)
5	BRADLEY WILSON,		
6	Defendant	•	
7		х	
8			New York, N.Y. December 16, 2016 12:45 p.m.
			12.40 p.m.
10	Before:		
11	HON. ALISON J. NATHAN,		
12			District Judge
13		A DDE A DANIGE G	
14	APPEARANCES  PREET BHARARA  United States Attorney for the		
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16	Southern District o JESSICA FEINSTEIN		
17	Assistant United St	ates Attorney	
18	RUHNKE & BARRETT Attorneys for Defen	ıdant	
19	JEAN D. BARRETT		
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THE DEPUTY CLERK: U.S. v. Bradley Wilson. Parties, please state your name for the record, starting with the government.

MS. FEINSTEIN: Good afternoon, your Honor. Jessica Feinstein for the government.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MS. BARRETT: Good afternoon, your Honor. Jean Barrett on behalf of Bradley Wilson, and I ask you please excuse my voice. It's getting better.

THE COURT: Understood. Good afternoon, Ms. Barrett; good afternoon, Mr. Wilson.

THE DEFENDANT: Good afternoon.

THE COURT: We're here today for sentencing in United States v. Bradley Wilson, 15 CR 95.

In preparation for today's proceeding I have reviewed the probation report, which is dated October 4, 2016. I've also received and reviewed the following additional submissions: I have the defendant's submission, which the ECF filing date is December 9, 2016. Attached to the memorandum are a number of certificates of participation and completion in various study programs that Mr. Wilson has taken part in while incarcerated, certificates of achievement as well. And then there are letters from a number of family members of Mr. Wilson as well as a reverend and the founder of an organization called Lead by Example, a program that Mr. Wilson has participated in

while at the MCC, and he's been invited to continue with following his incarceration. So that's what I have from the defense. And then I have the government's submission which is dated December 14, 2016.

Counsel, is there anything else I should have in front of me for purposes of sentencing?

MS. BARRETT: Yes, your Honor. On the 14th I believe I filed or the morning of the 15th I filed a letter on behalf of Mr. -- that Mr. Wilson wrote.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. BARRETT: So it is a three-page letter.

THE COURT: I do see that now and I had missed it, so I'm actually going to take a moment to read it. Since it is a little bit long, I'll step down and do that.

MS. BARRETT: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: And I'll return shortly.

(Recess)

THE COURT: Thank you, counsel. I did receive the December 14 letter from counsel which attached the -- it's dated December 16th, that must be a mistake. But in any event, I have the letter from Mr. Wilson that was submitted by counsel with a cover letter dated December 14, 2016, and I have read that letter now.

Counsel, is there anything else I should have in front of me for purposes of sentencing?

1	MS. BARRETT: Not from the defense, your Honor.		
2	MS. FEINSTEIN: No, your Honor.		
3	THE COURT: Can you please confirm you've received		
4	each other's submissions?		
5	MS. FEINSTEIN: I have, except for the letter that was		
6	written by the defendant but		
7	THE COURT: It was ECF filed, it's docket number 873.		
8	MS. FEINSTEIN: That's fine, your Honor.		
9	THE COURT: Thank you. All right. Let's turn to the		
10	presentence report. Let me begin with Ms. Barrett. I know you		
11	have, but for the record, have you reviewed the presentence		
12	report and discussed it with your client?		
13	MS. BARRETT: I have, your Honor.		
14	THE COURT: Mr. Wilson, did you have an opportunity to		
15	read the presentence report?		
16	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.		
17	THE COURT: You had an opportunity to raise with your		
18	lawyer any errors in the report or anything else that should be		
19	taken up with me regarding the report?		
20	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.		
21	THE COURT: Thank you. And Ms. Feinstein, can you		
22	confirm that you read the presentence report as well?		
23	MS. FEINSTEIN: I have.		
24	THE COURT: So we'll put aside for the moment the		

calculation of the sentencing guidelines. Are there any

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continuing objections to the report regarding factual accuracy, Ms. Barrett?

MS. BARRETT: Yes, your Honor. With regard to paragraphs 23 and 27, I raised this in my memorandum, I also raised it with probation, and probation has put a footnote as to those two paragraphs. And I would ask that those paragraphs be removed because there is no -- there has been no factual submission in support of it.

THE COURT: So taking paragraph 23, it I says on October 2, 2013, at White Plains Road and 232nd Street, Wilson was arrested after he sold marijuana to an undercover police officer. And then the footnote notes that defense counsel maintains that this was a case of mistaken identity and should be removed from the report.

Ms. Feinstein.

MS. FEINSTEIN: Your Honor, let's take paragraph 23. That paragraph is based upon a sealed arrest record which was produced to the defense as part of discovery. I have a copy here. I don't think it doesn't say he was convicted of it. doesn't -- it simply says he was arrested. Perhaps the wording could be changed to "on the basis of sale to marijuana" instead of saying "after he sold" since it is just an arrest record. Maybe that will take care of the parties' dispute about the facts.

MS. BARRETT: Your Honor, first of all, we did not

receive or review discovery because the plea was entered into in this case prior to that. I would think that if there were any documented information, that it should have been supplied to the Court and counsel as part of the government's submission. And I would again maintain that this should not be, because it is not part of his official criminal history in any way whatsoever. It could be on an index card in whatever precinct some police officer had an encounter with him. We don't know. It's not on his criminal history, and there is no documentation that he was ever convicted of anything or even processed.

THE COURT: Well, so Ms. Feinstein, is it right that defense didn't -- you have an arrest record in front of you?

MS. FEINSTEIN: I do, your Honor, and I'm happy to provide it. I only have one copy. I can give it to defense counsel and to your Honor. I will also say this is a pretty minor point here, I'm not sure --

THE COURT: I agree it is a minor point. It is not going to affect my sentencing. Given that the documentation that you have is not produced in discovery, or as part of the written sentencing submissions, my inclination is to strike it from the report.

MS. FEINSTEIN: Understood, your Honor.

THE COURT: Paragraph 23 will be struck.

Turning to 27 which reads: On February 18, 2016,

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officers found him, referencing Mr. Wilson, in possession of marijuana and a kitchen knife during a traffic stop. And then the footnote responded to defense counsel's objection that the knife was in fact a small pocketknife and was returned to Mr. Wilson because the police considered it a tool, not a weapon. And defense counsel also argues that no marijuana was found.

Ms. Feinstein.

MS. FEINSTEIN: We consent to striking that from the PSR.

THE COURT: Thank you. Paragraph 27 will also be struck. Anything else, Ms. Barrett?

MS. BARRETT: That's it, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. And Ms. Feinstein, any objections from the government regarding factual accuracy?

MS. FEINSTEIN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: With the two noted paragraphs, 23 and 27, struck, I otherwise adopt the factual recitations set forth in the PSR. The report will be made a part of the record in this matter and placed under seal. If an appeal is taken, counsel on appeal may have access to the sealed report without further application to this Court.

Turning to the guideline calculation, as counsel is aware, I am no longer required to follow the United States sentencing guidelines, but I am still required to consider the

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applicable quidelines in imposing sentence, and must therefore accurately calculate the sentencing guideline range.

In this case, there was a plea agreement to which the parties stipulated to a particular calculation of the sentencing quidelines. Counsel, am I correct that the calculation in the PSR is in accord with that agreement?

MS. BARRETT: It is, your Honor.

MS. FEINSTEIN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And I presume no objections?

MS. BARRETT: That's correct, your Honor.

MS. FEINSTEIN: Correct.

THE COURT: Based on the parties' agreement and the absence of objection and my independent evaluation of the sentencing guidelines, I do accept the guideline calculation in the PSR. Accordingly, using the August 1st, 2016 guideline manual, I do find that the offense level is 27, criminal history category is I, and the guideline range is 70 to 87 months' imprisonment.

Your plea agreement also indicated I believe that counsel would not seek either an upward or downward departure within the guideline system, though of course you've reserved the right to make arguments for a variance, but am I correct that neither side is seeking an upward or downward departure within the system?

MS. BARRETT: That's correct, your Honor.

MS. FEINSTEIN: That's correct.

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THE COURT: Nevertheless I've considered whether there is an appropriate basis for departure from the advisory range within the guidelines system, and did not find any grounds warranting departure under the guidelines. Though, as I've indicated, the parties are free to, and I will hear arguments regarding a variance.

Ms. Feinstein, does the government wish to be heard with respect to sentencing?

MS. FEINSTEIN: Your Honor, we did submit a written sentencing submission and I will rest on that.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Barrett.

MS. BARRETT: Yes, your Honor. Briefly, because we submitted a pretty comprehensive sentencing submission with documents with regard to --

THE COURT: Ms. Barrett, because your voice is weak like mine with the cold, if you pull up even closer.

MS. BARRETT: How's that? Is that okay?

THE COURT: That's better. Thank you.

MS. BARRETT: Okay. So, your Honor, and as your Honor probably knows from our submission, we're asking for a significant variance, and I understand that it is a significant variance. And there are two reasons for that variance. One of them the government acknowledges, and that is that there's been substantial post-arrest rehabilitation in this case. And the

Supreme Court has ruled in the past that post-arrest rehabilitation is a significant consideration in terms of sentencing and can form the basis of variances and consideration under 3553(a). It fits right into the idea of character and the character of the accused.

The second reason is, and I'm not asking for a departure based on this, but I'm asking for the Court's consideration of the fact that there is a dramatic -- still dramatic disparity in terms of the kinds of sentences that are imposed on individuals who are charged with distribution of crack as opposed to regular cocaine powder cocaine.

And what I pointed out, and I just wanted to emphasize to the Court again, is that had Mr. Wilson pled guilty to 280 grams of cocaine, an 18-month sentence would be within the guidelines. And the fact of the matter is that it has been well established that the disproportionality of these guidelines has a serious impact on young men of the African-American community, and as Mr. Wilson obviously is. And I would urge the Court to consider that in terms of fashioning a sentence that is fair and just and proportionate, and proportionality is one of the important considerations besides the character of the defendant and the nature of the offense. Proportionality in sentencing is an important consideration, and is a consideration under the 3553(a) factors.

And I would submit that a young man who has committed no acts of violence, who has been engaged in hand-to-hand conduct on the street corner in the Bronx in selling crack, it should not be punished more severely or punished as though he were a multinational drug importer. I mean, when we talk about the guideline level of level 30, with the three points of acceptance of 27, an individual who is responsible for five to 15 kilos of cocaine fits there. Not somebody who is selling hand-to-hand cocaine on the street, or even at whatever parties people are in attendance at where cocaine is distributed.

I would submit this is a fair and just sentence that we seek of 18 months, and that it will also enable him to begin his rehabilitation out on the street. To work with Mr. Hendrickson on the project, to participate in his community.

And I also wanted to point out, too, the probation office has emphasized this, the support that he has of his family. His mom, his dad, and his brother are here today. Are here today to support him, and they will continue to support him and to assist him in process of rehabilitation. I only ask the Court to let that process begin sooner rather than later. Thank you.

THE COURT: A few questions, Ms. Barrett.

MS. BARRETT: Certainly.

THE COURT: The letter from Mr. Hendrickson that

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speaks positively of Mr. Wilson and invites him to participate, can you give me a sense of what that might look like.

MS. BARRETT: The program is a program where offenders counsel young people in the community and try to set them on a path, a favorable path. I took some pages out of the website.

THE COURT: I assume they had been attached to the letter.

MS. BARRETT: No, it wasn't a -- it was attached to my letter, your Honor. And the pages in the website refer to their mission as being the organization was created to help prepare young people in disadvantaged communities for adulthood through redirection and empowerment, enhancing communications and social skills. Our mentors, which Mr. Wilson would be one of them, help young people become positive, assertive adults who have a strong sense of self-awareness. Many of our mentors have lived the life, they're real people with histories and personal experience of real issues facing young people in disadvantaged communities today. Our mentors are not academics coming in to troubled communities to tell young people that their behavior, whether it be truancy, violence, drugs and crime, will land them in trouble. Many of our mentors did skip school, did join gangs, and did commit crimes. All have paid their dues and don't want others to make the same mistakes. Our mentors are talking from experience and there is nothing more powerful than that. More importantly, our mentors want to

1 give back. 2 And that's basically --3 THE COURT: But can you give me a -- so my question 4 is, so Mr. Wilson would presumably serve as a mentor. What 5 does that mean? Is that sort of weekly involvement, monthly involvement, does it happen once or twice, does it last for 6 7 What would it look like? years? 8 MS. BARRETT: Maybe Mr. Wilson can describe it for 9 your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Wilson. 11 THE DEFENDANT: The program will serve me, like, 12 monthly basis as I get to know and be more familiar, talk to 13 individuals. Probably it will go on for as like a yearly 14 thing, depending on how good I could present myself to the 15 people. THE COURT: So, you imagine participating maybe once a 16 17 month? THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, probably more frequently, as 18 19 much as they need me to be. 20 THE COURT: So could be once a week or something like 21 that? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Right. 23 THE COURT: It would last at least a year?

THE COURT: Assuming you do a good job?

THE DEFENDANT: Correct.

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THE DEFENDANT: Right.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Wilson.

THE DEFENDANT: You're welcome.

MS. BARRETT: Your Honor, we would consent to making that a condition of supervised release.

THE COURT: You anticipated my next question. So, in the terms of that would include weekly, Mr. Wilson will participate on a weekly basis with this program and will continue that for some period of time? Is that what it would look like?

MS. BARRETT: Based on probation's consultation with Mr. Hendrickson, I would think could be added to that.

THE COURT: Okay. I am trying to think creatively. The number of defendants in this case means that we have a lot of folks who were members of each other's community were arrested at the same time, some of whom, depending on the length of the prison sentence, will all return at the same time. And I'm hopeful that there are ways of thinking about interventions to the same patterns just not repeating.

Obviously probation supervision will be important to that, but I think programs like this may provide some additional assistance to get folks like Mr. Wilson out of the gang community, at least try to redirect some of those ties into non-violent, non-illegal efforts, and this struck me as a positive one in that regard.

So that's one question, no objection, and on consent to a condition of supervised release that would require, with consultation of probation, regular and continued involvement in this program.

MS. BARRETT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: The other thing I wanted to ask

Ms. Barrett, obviously Mr. Wilson has no criminal history score
and no prior convictions. Could you address, there are I think
two pending charges and arrests. Could you address those?

MS. BARRETT: Yes. I believe that the pending charge in the city is being dismissed by the district attorney, or has already been. And in addition to that, it's our understanding that the Westchester County case will be resolved. I've been in touch with the lawyer in Westchester County, and she has told me that it will be resolved following the Court's imposition of sentence. And we anticipate that that will be a concurrent state time within the parameters of what the Court sets here.

THE COURT: He does have one prior conviction for disorderly conduct.

MS. BARRETT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: That arose out of a drug arrest.

MS. BARRETT: Yes, your Honor, and that is within the confines of this conspiracy.

THE COURT: Okay. Otherwise there is no criminal

history.

MS. BARRETT: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: That is a positive sign and not typical.

Then I think the other point to address, Ms. Barrett, if you would, it's true that this is hand-to-hand drug selling, but it is regular and over time, and of course it aided this gang which is a violent gang. And Mr. Wilson is not a member, but associated by virtue of his crack sales. And I do think that increases the level of seriousness of the crime in a way that requires me to think about, as an appropriate purpose of punishment, reflecting that seriousness as well as deterrence and protecting the public.

As you know, these neighborhoods were ravaged by the gang violence and drug sales of this and rival gangs and I have to make sure that is accurately reflected in all of the punishments that I impose here.

Could you address that.

MS. BARRETT: Yes, your Honor. I would emphasize with the Court the need for individual consideration of the people involved in this. Mr. Wilson was a young man who was obviously pretty naive about what he was getting involved in, in my opinion. And I think that under the circumstances of this case, certainly drug distribution is a plague of the communities, of impoverished communities in New York City. There is no doubt about it. But it's not exclusive to his

neighborhood. It is pretty pervasive throughout the city.

And in terms of deterrence, I don't think that an individual such as Mr. Wilson's punishment is going to act as a deterrent, have a deterrent effect on what is going on in the city. I think more important to that is the idea of rehabilitation. And the idea that there is something called redemption for individuals, even serious drug offenses.

And in terms of the scale of things here, I know that the government and probation describes Mr. Wilson as midlevel. I don't really understand what that is. It's kind of like the whole naming names of something that have little or no meaning or context. Here, we're talking about — if you're talking about a drug community, we're talking putting him on the lowest rung of the ladder. There is nobody lower than the person who is selling hand-to-hand on the corner. He is on the bottom of this pile.

And with regard to his rehabilitative efforts, I think it is more important to encourage those than it is to set an artificial example of him. I'm not saying that there aren't people who should have examples set. I represent a lot of people like that. And there are many people in this indictment who have been engaged in violent criminal activity. He has not.

He got picked up, scooped up in a much larger investigation. And that investigation, while he as a matter of

course, if you're going to sell drugs in the territory of a gang, you are going to have to get your drugs from the gang.

You're not going to be able to get your drugs from Joe Schmo and go out and sell it in their territory.

So obviously drug distribution is a serious offense, that's why we're here in federal court, that's why he's facing serious time. But it doesn't mean that that has to be imposed. And it doesn't mean that his rehabilitative efforts should not be encouraged by letting him return to his community within a reasonable period of time.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Barrett.

Ms. Feinstein, can you address the terminological significance point that Ms. Barrett is making about midlevel drug dealer? What would be a lower-level drug dealer in this case or otherwise?

MS. FEINSTEIN: Absolutely, your Honor. Here I think midlevel is not a technical term, Judge. It is in comparison with other individuals in this case. He wasn't selling wholesale drugs to other drug dealers, so he is not a high-level drug dealer, we'll put it that way. He also was not someone who on one or two occasions sold a few bags of crack. This is someone who was arrested, you know, you can see on paragraph 26 of the PSR and paragraph 25 of the PSR and paragraph 22, with significant quantities of crack on him. 22 bags of crack on one occasion, 11 on another, 29 on another.

That's not like four or five, that's not just a few here or there. This is someone who is regularly out there selling, and those amounts, even if you're just a hand-to-hand dealer, which I don't think we dispute, they add up. Those are significant quantities.

This is someone who is, you know, his livelihood was selling crack, and he was doing it under the protection of a gang, a violent gang, and benefiting the gang by doing so. So, that's why we think the term "midlevel" applies.

THE COURT: So, are there lower-level drug dealers in this case?

MS. FEINSTEIN: I believe there are, your Honor.

THE COURT: So --

MS. FEINSTEIN: Including, for example, marijuana dealers. I think it's hard to dispute that crack is a more serious drug.

THE COURT: So he is midlevel as compared to folks who sold either different types or quantity of drugs, at least as you have evidence to establish.

MS. FEINSTEIN: Yes. And your Honor, there are obviously lots of mitigating factors here and we recognize those. We merely wanted to give the Court some context for where he fits in the scheme of things.

THE COURT: I appreciate that. Every sentencing, of course, is individualized, but I'm also required to ensure that

there are not sentencing disparities, and I do think it's important when I have 63 defendants in a case, some significant number of whom are pleading guilty and I'm in the process of sentencing to understand relative culpability as a factor in the 3553(a) context. Though not solely, and the government I think rightly concedes here that Mr. Wilson is -- I don't know if you'll prove to be unusual, but I'm heartened by some of the rehabilitation that I see in you, Mr. Wilson, as well as the support of your family who are here and wrote to me. It gives me hope. And your lack of criminal history. These are important factors as I try to determine what a reasonable sentence for you is.

Counsel, anything else from you?

MS. BARRETT: Your Honor, just in terms of just to clarify what you're talking about in terms of bags. A bag for sale of crack is a 10th of a gram. You know, it's not like --so if you're taking 22 bags of crack, you're talking about 2 grams. So, it's still a relatively small amount for somebody to be walking around with on the street. And I have nothing further to add to that discussion other than to say that --

THE COURT: The overall quantity here as allocuted to, there's no dispute, right?

MS. BARRETT: Correct, your Honor. And that's obviously over a lengthy period of time during the course of the conspiracy when he joined the conspiracy.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. BARRETT: Which is obviously later than a lot of others. So, you know, we are not disputing quantity. And but, we do dispute the appropriateness of using that kind of quantity to enhance the sentence by 28 times or enhance the guidelines by 28 times. That is clearly something that we dispute in terms of what the appropriateness of sentencing here.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Mr. Wilson, I have read your letter that you submitted to the Court, but you're also welcome to make an oral statement to the Court if you'd like to do so.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay, I will.

I apologize to you, Ms. Judge Nathan, to the Court, to my family right here, for all the the wrongdoings I've done in my past. And I ask that — I know that there's no excuse for what I've done, even me being financially unstable and going to school, struggling with school, but I ask that I may have a second chance and mercy with my sentencing, that I may become a more — more upstanding citizen in the community back in society. And I could change my acts and change the way I do things, and those situations and approach situations and I could be more — more — have a more brighter future than I have now. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Wilson.

Counsel, any reason why sentence should not be imposed at this time?

MS. BARRETT: No, your Honor.

MS. FEINSTEIN: No, your Honor.

applicable to this cases is 70 to 87 months' imprisonment.

Under the Supreme Court's decision in *Booker* and its progeny,
the guideline range is only one factor that the Court must
consider in deciding the appropriate sentence. I'm also
required to consider the other factors set forth in 18 U.S.C.
Section 3553(a).

These include the nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and characteristics of the defendant, the need for the sentence imposed to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law, and to provide just punishment for the offense, to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct, to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant, to provide the defendant with needed educational or vocational training, medical care or other treatment. I am to take into account the kinds of sentences available, as I've said, the guideline range and any pertinent policy statement, and the need to avoid unwarranted sentence disparities, and the need to provide restitution to any victims of the offense. I am required to impose a sentence sufficient, but no greater than necessary, to comply with the purposes I've

just described.

I have given substantial thought and attention to the appropriate sentence in this case, in light of the 3553(a) factors and the appropriate purposes of sentencing as reflected in the statute.

Mr. Wilson does stand convicted of what is unquestionably a serious offense. He did associate himself with the Big Money Bosses gang, which is a violent street gang that operated in the Bronx in this particular neighborhood. Big Money Bosses or BMB, as it's referred to, trafficked in narcotics including crack cocaine, marijuana, and other drugs, also the gang kept firearms and engaged in acts of violence, including shootings, stabbing, and gang assaults. BMB has a violent culture and it has a norm against snitching and cooperating. And at base it is a dangerous, dangerous street gang.

Mr. Wilson was an associate of that gang, not a member. But as an associate, he was a frequent drug dealer. He's been described here as a midlevel drug dealer. He was a street dealer, but this was not a one-off or a short-term mistake. He sold crack cocaine, which is certainly a dangerous drug, over a period of time and with frequency. At the time of his arrest, he was found with 22 bags of crack packaged for distribution. He did regularly sell crack at the gang controlled area called the Forts. This gang ravaged the areas

it occupied with dangerous drugs and violence.

Given Mr. Wilson's role in the conspiracy, that is of a drug dealer that helped facilitate this gang's activities, and he participated over a period of time and with frequency selling crack cocaine, I do believe that a serious sentence is warranted to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to deter Mr. Wilson and others, to promote respect for the law, and to protect the public.

However, I must and I do take into account the history and characteristics of this defendant. As a preliminary matter, I note that Mr. Wilson pled guilty to this offense, he did so early on. He has accepted responsibility. I believe that his expression of remorse and acceptance of responsibility both as reflected in what he said to me in court today and what's written in his letter, is genuine. And I am putting some reliance on my own ability as best as I can to discern genuine acceptance of responsibility, and I'm crediting Mr. Wilson here with that.

Moreover, Mr. Wilson does not have an extensive criminal history. And there is no violence as charged, there is a lot of violence in the indictment with respect to the gang and many members, many co-defendants of Mr. Wilson. No allegations of violent activity with respect to Mr. Wilson. And his lack of criminal history I do think is significant, and that is in contrast with many others who have been charged

here.

There are also some very, as I've indicated and as has been discussed, have been very positive post-arrest signs of rehabilitation. Including, I'm encouraged by his involvement in the Lead by Example program as well as his what seems to be a continuing commitment to education. Mr. Wilson does have education, he's expressed interest in continuing that as well as in job training and seeking employment.

I think those are going to be critical steps for you to continue taking, Mr. Wilson, upon your release.

The involvement of his family, as I've said, who wrote to me and who are here today, his parents, I think these are encouraging signs, signs of support that Mr. Wilson will have following his incarceration as he takes steps towards decisions, unlike the ones that he made that led him here, but hopefully towards, as he said, a more productive involvement in his community, and a more positive and productive life.

And in this regard, I have read carefully the letters and other submissions on Mr. Wilson's behalf from his family members. And I do think they help establish in my mind that Mr. Wilson does have potential, as I've said, based on his interest in education and employment, and he has the loving support of his family members. I am heartened by this. And hope that it all continues in the future.

In sum, although I am convinced that this is a serious

sentence and I do believe in the necessity of reflecting the seriousness in light of the damage to the community done by this gang, done by crack cocaine sales, I do believe a significant variance downward is important. But the sentence must also reflect the seriousness of the crime and deter others.

I will now state the sentence I intend to impose. Mr. Wilson, will you please rise.

It is judgment of this Court that you're remanded to the custody of the bureau of prisons for 24 months to be followed by a period of three years of supervised release. You may be seated.

During your term of supervised release, the standard conditions of supervision shall apply. In addition, you'll be subject to the following mandatory conditions: You shall not commit another federal, state or local crime; you shall not illegally possess a controlled substance; you shall not possess a firearm or destructive device. The mandatory drug testing condition will be suspended because I'll be imposing a special condition requiring drug treatment and testing. You shall cooperate in the collection of DNA as directed by the probation officer.

In addition, the following special conditions must be met: You shall participate in an outpatient treatment program approved by the United States probation office, which program

may include testing to determine whether you've reverted to using drugs or alcohol. You'll be subject to the search term that's outlined on page 29 of the presentence report. You'll report to the nearest probation office within 72 hours of release. And I do recommend you be supervised in your district of residence.

In addition, as we've discussed, I am going to make it a condition of supervision that you do maintain your participation in the Lead by Example program. Of course this will be with consultation with the probation officer, as well as Mr. Hendrickson, the leader of this program. But it would be anticipated that Mr. Wilson would have weekly participation in the program, and that it would continue during the period of his supervision. Again, though, pending consultation with Mr. Hendrickson and the probation office, but it will otherwise be a term of supervision.

I will waive the fine as I don't believe defendant has the ability to pay the fine.

Ms. Feinstein, nothing here with regard to forfeiture or restitution?

MS. FEINSTEIN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: I am imposing a mandatory special assessment of \$100 which shall be due immediately.

Does either counsel know of any legal reason why the sentence shall not be imposed as stated?

MS. FEINSTEIN: No, your Honor.

MS. BARRETT: No, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: The sentence as stated is imposed. I do find that it is sufficient, but no greater than necessary, to satisfy the sentencing purposes that I've described earlier.

I will say again for the record that the sentence that I am imposing, the significance of the variance here turns in particular on Mr. Wilson's lack of criminal history, the support of his family members, his participation in this Lead by Example program, and my judgment, and that is at the end of the day what I'm left with, Mr. Wilson, that this will be a significant life changing experience for you. And that while I see many people, many defendants involved in drug narcotics activity who continue to repeat those choices, I am placing some faith in you that, with the support of your family, that will not be the case here.

And though I don't doubt you'll face difficulties, financial and otherwise, going forward, you will make better choices for you and for your family.

When you are released and on supervised release,
Mr. Wilson, you will have the guidance and support of the
probation department as you reestablish your day-to-day life
during your period of supervision. Do take advantage of those
resources, as the folks in probation are committed to helping
you succeed.

That said, I must caution you, you must comply 1 strictly with all of the conditions of your supervised release 2 3 that I've imposed. If you're brought back before me for a violation of those conditions, I may sentence you to another 4 5 term of imprisonment. I hope and I expect you won't put me to that decision. 6 7 Ms. Barrett, any requests regarding designation or otherwise? 8 9 MS. BARRETT: Just designation in the most appropriate 10 facility as close as possible to his family, your Honor. I 11 don't think -- the bureau of prisons is the bureau of prisons. THE COURT: Yes. Well, I will recommend that he be 12 13 considered for placement -- his family is in the New York City 14 area? 15 MS. BARRETT: That's correct. THE COURT: For placement in a facility as close to 16 17 the New York City area as possible to help facilitate 18 maintenance of ties with his family. 19 MS. BARRETT: Thank you, your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Ms. Feinstein, are there remaining counts 21 or underlying indictments that need to be dismissed at this 22 time? 23 MS. FEINSTEIN: We move to dismiss all open counts. 24 THE COURT: Granted. 25 Mr. Wilson, I see no basis for an appeal. But I am

required to inform you of your appellate rights. To the extent 1 2 that you have not given up your right to appeal your conviction 3 and sentence through your plea of quilty, and the agreement 4 that you entered into with the government in connection with 5 that plea, you do have the right to appeal. If you are unable 6 to pay the cost of an appeal, you may apply for leave to appeal 7 in forma pauper. The notice of appeal must be filed within 14 days of the judgment of conviction. 8 9 Counsel, is there anything else I can address at this 10 time? 11 MS. BARRETT: No, thank you, your Honor. 12 MS. FEINSTEIN: No, thank you. 13 THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Wilson, good luck to you, 14 sir. 15 THE DEFENDANT: Thank you. God bless you, Judge 16 Nathan. 17 THE COURT: You too. 18 000 19 20 21 22 23 24 25